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Community Wildfire Protection Plan



S a n D i e g o C o u n t y

Updated 7-12-2020

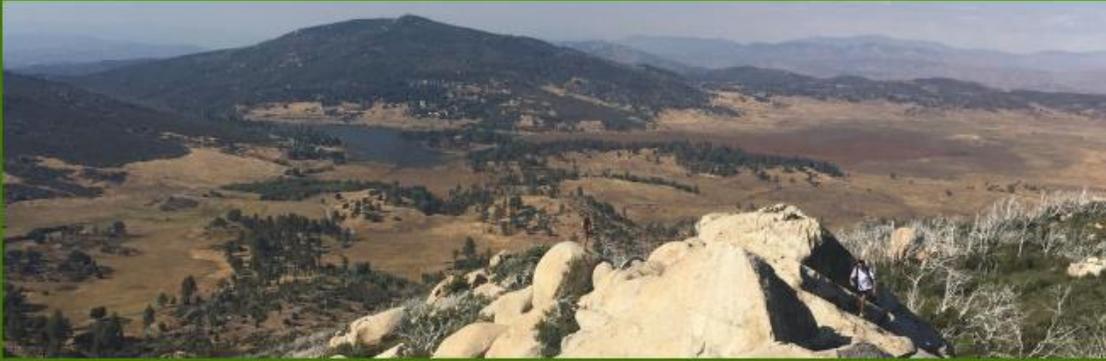
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Preface: What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?



Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) are blueprints for preparedness at the neighborhood level. They organize a community's efforts to protect itself against wildfire, and empower citizens to move in a cohesive, common direction. Among the key goals of the Julian CWPP, which is developed collaboratively by citizens, and federal, state, and local management agencies, are to:

- Align with San Diego County Fire/CAL FIRE's cohesive pre-fire strategy, which includes educating homeowners and building understanding of wildland fire, ensuring defensible space clearing and structure hardening, safeguarding communities through fuels treatment, and protecting evacuation corridors
- Identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatment
- Recommend the types and methods of treatment that will protect the community
- Recommend measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

Note: The CWPP is not to be construed as indicative of project "activity" as defined under the "Community Guide to the California Environmental Quality Act, Chapter Three, Projects Subject to CEQA." Any actual project activities undertaken that meet this definition of project activity and are undertaken by the CWPP participants or agencies listed shall meet with local, state, and federal environmental compliance requirements.



The Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County produced this report in partnership with the San Diego County Fire Safe Council. Funding is provided by a National Fire Plan grant from the Cooperative Fire program of the U.S. Forest Service through the California Fire Safe Council. In accordance with federal law and U.S. Dept. of Agriculture policy, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age or disability.

Section I: Snapshot of the Community



Each community in San Diego County has a unique history and identity. Below is a description of what sets this area apart, including its landscape, preparedness and firefighting resources.

A. Overview

Julian is located at 33 degrees 4'15" North, 116 degrees 35'8" West, at an altitude of 4,235 ft. The town is [California Historical Landmark No. 412](#).

Julian Townsite and the surrounding area are defined by the San Diego County Zoning Ordinance Section 5749 as the Julian Historic District. This designation requires that development adhere to certain guidelines administered by the Julian Historic District Architectural Review Board, whose members are appointed by the San Diego County Board of Supervisors.

Population: An estimated 4,000 people call the Julian area home. The surrounding area of desert and hills boasts a population of 3,000. The small communities that surround the Julian Townsite include Pine Hills, Whispering Pines, Kentwood I and Kentwood II. The core of the Julian Township covers about 10 square miles, with a great deal of undeveloped open space. Julian includes a number of populations that may be more vulnerable in the face of a wildfire, including those with limited egress, the elderly or disabled living independently, residents living in isolated areas, and homeless individuals living in hills, ravines or other areas that contain highly flammable vegetation.

Climate: Julian is categorized as alpine mountain area. Snow and ice are common in the winter.

The months of September through February are known to bring warm Santa Ana winds from the desert. Occurring about 10 days out of the year, these winds bring sometimes hot, but always dry, conditions. Inland and in mountain passes and canyons, the winds can burst out in gusts of 100 mph and lower relative humidity to single digits, although by the coast they rarely see gusts of over 40 mph. They can spread and worsen wildfires.

Land management: The following local, state, and federal public agencies and parties hold and manage land in Julian area:

- Private property
- U.S. Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- State of California
- San Diego County
- Airfields: A small local airfield is in nearby Agua Caliente and a dirt strip is in Shelter Valley.

B. Landscape (Topography, Fire History, Key Infrastructure, Maps)

Topography:

Winters are cold and dry, with temperatures ranging from the occasional 70s to the low teens Fahrenheit, bringing frost and snow to higher elevations. Rainfall in this region can range from 30 plus inches or more per year. This rural backcountry area of San Diego County endures persistent summertime drought with strong dry Santa Ana winds often gusting to 60 mph.

Summers are hot and dry, with daytime temperatures in the 80s Fahrenheit. Elevation stands at 4,500 ft. at Lake Cuyamaca and 5,800 ft. at the summit of North Peak, San Diego County's second tallest peak.

The Julian area is made up of oak woodland, with pines and chaparral.

Our mountains areas include the following:

- Mixed chaparral
- Chamise chaparral
- Mountain chaparral
- Grassland/meadows
- Oak woodland
- Riparian forest
- Coniferous forest
- Riparian scrub
- Desert scrub

Fire History:

San Diego County and the Julian area have a history of wildfires. Following is a chronological summary of some of them:

- July 2002: The Pines Fire located at Volcan Mountain and Julian area burned approximately 61,700 acres, destroyed 37 homes, 116 other buildings and 165 vehicles in and around Julian. Two fire engines were destroyed. The fire started when a National Guard helicopter hit a power line.
- October 2003: The Cedar Fire burned approximately 280,000 acres, destroyed 2,232 residences, 22 commercial properties, 566 outbuildings, 148 vehicles, and led to 14 fatalities and over 104 firefighter injuries in San Diego County. Julian narrowly escaped destruction, and the fire destroyed much of the surrounding area. The cause was determined to be human-related and the cost exceeded \$27 million.
- September 2005: The Volcan Mountain Fire burned 685 acres, 3 residences and 38 outbuildings, with 6 minor injuries. The cause was determined to be arson at the cost of \$4.4 million.
- July 2007: The Banner Fire was located at Banner Grade and Wynola Road just east of Julian and burned 110 acres.

- September 2007: The Angel Fire was located at Whispering Pines/Hwy 78, Julian. The fire burned 837 acres. In all, 1 residence and 23 outbuildings were destroyed, and 1 outbuilding damaged. There were 7 injuries. The cost exceeded \$4.1 million.
- June 2010: The Narrows Fire was located at Hwy 78 east of S2, east of Julian, and burned 100 acres.
- October 2011: The Great Fire occurred on the south side of Hwy 78 and Scissors Crossing, east of Julian near Shelter Valley, and burned 2,135 acres, with 1 injury.
- May 2012: The Banner Fire was located off Banner Grade, south of Hwy 78 east of Julian, and burned 5,321 acres, with 4 minor injuries. The cause was equipment use and cost \$4 million to date.
- May 23, 2013: The San Felipe Fire was located at San Felipe Road, north of Hwy. 78, east of Julian, burning 2,781 acres, with 5 minor injuries.
- May 26, 2013: The General Fire was located at Banner Grade area, south of Hwy 78 and east of Hwy 79, and burned 1,271 acres, with 6 injuries.
- July 2013: The Chariot Fire was located off Sunrise Hwy, 9 miles southeast of Julian. This blaze burned 7,055 acres, with 149 structures destroyed and 9 damaged, and 12 minor injuries.
- July 2014: The Banner Fire was located on Banner Grade, east of Julian, and burned 217 acres, 2 residences and 1 outbuilding, with 4 injuries.
- July 2016: The Shelter Fire was located off Volcan Mountain, north of Julian, and burned 15 acres.
- May 2018: The Volcan Fire was located on Volcan Road and burned 12 acres.

In all, these 14 local fires have burned 83,534 acres, which includes much of the surrounding areas. The internal, more highly populated areas of Julian have not burned, and a fire could cause major damage and destruction to homes and property. Residents need to take responsibility to accomplish the proper precautions of clearing combustible materials away from their homes and outbuildings and assist their neighbors if possible.

Key Infrastructure:

The following critical resources have been identified within the Julian community:

- Water systems in Julian including natural streams, wells, storage tanks, lakes and ponds that supply water to the community. There are five water service districts providing this service. These include Majestic Pines Community Services District, Pine Hills, Wynola, Cuyamaca Woods and Cuyamaca water suppliers.
- Julian is home to a County Library branch, as well as a high school, middle school, and elementary school, charter schools, two San Diego County Fire/CAL FIRE stations, a gas station, an American Legion hall, a U.S. Post Office and a U.S. Forest Service station with a helipad.
- The community has approximately 1,800 homes. The local population totals approximately 4,000 residents. This number can swell by nearly 3,000 visitors and tourists. These visitors and part-time residents can put a stress on services and make evacuations a major concern.
- The historical downtown district is made up of six city blocks of shops, museums, restaurants, and historic buildings. Most of these buildings are over 100 years old and built with shared wall construction.

- Additional historical features include local mines, museums, a cemetery, and homes. Parks in the area include Jess Martin County Park, William Heise County Park, Volcan Mountain Wilderness Preserve, Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. The community itself sits within the Cleveland National Forest.
- Businesses in the community include wineries, craft breweries, orchards, farms, bed and breakfasts, motels, antique stores, restaurants, and campgrounds.
- The community sits in an alpine-forested setting of pines, oaks, and meadows. The surrounding mountains and hills are steep, providing a peaceful mountain setting.

Maps:

Using technology and local expertise, the sponsors of this CWPP have included a series of maps depicting the site and situation of the Julian FSC community (Appendix B). The following maps are visual aids from which the Julian FSC and community members can assess and make recommendations (see Appendix B).

1. Area Communities Map
2. Fire Hazard Severity Map
3. Fire History (1910-2010)
4. Evacuation map
5. Fuel Treatment Projects (optional)

C. Firefighting Resources

Everyone plays a role in protecting the Julian community from wildfire. Below are the primary agencies responsible for firefighting and community emergency response in the community:

- [San Diego County Fire/CAL FIRE](#) – structure and emergency medical service (EMS) through Fire Stations 50 and 56, and wildland protection on public lands and state parks
- [U.S. Forest Service \(Cleveland National Forest\)](#) – wildland protection of federal lands

Volunteers: Along with the volunteers of this Fire Safe Council, volunteers are involved with: Ham Radio, Red Cross programs, Animal Services, County Animal Rescue Team (CART), Sheriff's Senior Patrol, and other efforts within the communities served by the Julian Fire Safe Council. This FSC supports our community members as a cooperative organized and authorized effort during emergencies and training. Additional resources can be provided by faith-based groups, the local Sons of the Legion, and spontaneous volunteers.

Animal and pet-related education: Our Fire Safe Council supports animal and pet education, preparedness, and evacuation programs.

Water supply: Fire hydrants are readily accessible in the central Julian Township area. Rural areas depend on wells and water tanks on private property. Water systems in Julian include natural streams, wells, storage tanks, lakes and ponds that supply water to the community. There are five water service districts providing this service.

Section II: Collaboration



Strong working relationships are critical in ensuring that our communities are well-prepared. This section describes those key partners and their roles in developing this CWPP.

A. Key Partners

The Julian Fire Safe Council led the development of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) with guidance and support from several partners. The development team included representatives from the agencies described in the table below.

Organization	Roles / Responsibilities
Fire Safe Council of San Diego County/Resource Conservation District (FSCSDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Programmatic administration, management, and support. ● Primary development of CWPP and decision-making, community risk and value assessment, development of community protection priorities, and establishment of fuels treatment project areas and methods. ● Assist with maps for community Fire Safe Councils. ● Participate in CWPP Review Committee and review all CWPP applications. Approve completed applications for submittal to CAL FIRE for final authorization. ● Educational outreach and support for pre-wildfire disaster planning, defensible space, fuel reduction, and hazard assessment.
San Diego County Fire/CAL FIRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facilitation of planning process and approval of CWPP process and minimum standards. Provide input and expertise on forestry, fire, fuels, and Fire Safe and Firewise concepts. ● Participate in CWPP Review Committee, review all CWPP applications, and approve completed applications for submittal for final authorization. ● Assist with the development of CWPP and decision-making, community risk and value assessment, development of community protection priorities, and establishment of fuels treatment project areas and methods. ● Preparation of CWPP maps.
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide input and expertise on federal lands, fire, fuels and Fire Safe and Firewise concepts. ● Participate in CWPP Review Committee, review all CWPP applications, and approve completed applications for submittal to CAL FIRE for final authorization.
US Forest Service (USFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide input and expertise on federal lands, fire, fuels and Fire Safe and Firewise concepts. ● Participate in CWPP Review Committee, review all CWPP applications, and approve completed applications for submittal to CAL FIRE for final authorization.

Section III: Community Engagement & Education



Understanding wildfire risk is a key building block in preventing the loss of property and life. This section discusses efforts to build awareness, starting with the individual.

A. Completed Projects

The Julian Fire Safe Council provides ongoing community education to ensure that citizens are aware of critical preparedness information. Community education focuses on:

- **No-Cost Chipping Service:** This program encourages homeowners to create defensible space by removing fuel loads around structures and providing a means to dispose of all cut vegetation at no cost to property owners. The program results in reduced fuel loads in high-risk and/or unburned areas to decrease structural ignitability.
- **Defensible Space Assistance Program:** This program removes potentially hazardous vegetation within 100 feet of the home and/or evacuation/access roads for residents throughout the county who meet specified income and age or disability requirements. This program reduces fuel loads to decrease structural ignitability.
- In cooperation with the County of San Diego, the Julian Fire Safe Council CWPP supports and promotes fire safe activities and supports and educates its citizens in ways to reduce structure hardening (ignitability) through meeting building requirements.
- In cooperation with the County of San Diego, the Julian Fire Safe Council CWPP supports and promotes fire safe activities and supports and educates its citizens in ways to encourage defensible space through classes, outreach, and social media. The CWPP also supports and promotes fire safe activities and supports and educates its citizens on fuels treatments, advising customers and promoting resources within the community.

B. Priorities

Community education will continue to focus on:

- Establishing an effective relationship with the Fire Safe Council of San Diego County to ensure a unified endeavor.
- Encouraging Julian neighbors to commit to meeting grant matching requirements through dollar match or volunteer labor.
- Persuading citizens to accept personal responsibility for themselves, their property, and their neighbors when possible.
- Deciding on projects that will set a precedent.

- Developing a 5 year plan to continue educational classes focused on wildfire prevention; vegetation management; and emergency/disaster preparedness exercises.

C. Future Projects

The Julian FSC will make the following projects priorities in the future:

- Community, teen, and senior programs focused on preparedness and fire safety.
- Clarifying Julian FSC's responsibilities to our community members.
- Setting up neighborhood clean-up projects to benefit those at highest risk.
- Sharing information via social media, flyers, and posters regarding mitigation and fuels management meetings.
- Providing lists of fire-resistant plant species.
- Sharing public educational information programs such as Community Wildfire Readiness, (CWR), and Ready, Set, Go!
- Windshield or drive thru assessments for future projects in neighborhoods as well as rural and remote areas.

Section IV: Structural Hardening



Long before a wildfire sparks, there are numerous steps that residents can take to protect their homes and other structures. This section describes some of those efforts.

A. Completed Projects

N/A

B. Priorities

In cooperation with CAL FIRE and San Diego County Fire, the Julian Fire Safe Council supports and promotes Firewise activities. Julian Fire Safe Council is responsible for educating and supporting the local community in ways to increase structural hardening through meeting the County of San Diego Building and Fire Code requirements. Implementation of the structure ignitability plan includes local community education and supporting community fuels reduction projects with volunteer workers.

Our partnerships with local, state, federal and citizens allow the Julian area to work together to reduce hazardous vegetative fuels that could ignite residences and commercial facilities during wildfire conditions. The Natural Resource Conservation Service has found an urgent need to remove dead, dying and diseased trees.

Maintaining properties with the appropriate defensible space is a key factor to protecting life and property in the mountain community. The Julian Fire Safe Council takes action to educate local citizens on personal responsibility for their defensible space, types of plants that are drought resistant, various programs that are available to help clear defensible space and understanding fire behavior. The Julian Fire Safe Council, in conjunction with San Diego County Fire/CAL FIRE, is working on disseminating evacuation plans for each community, in case of a wildfire.

This section describes structural challenges, including proposed methods of improvement and implementation proposed for the community.

In addition to the 100'+ defensible space around homes, educating and assisting our community members regarding personal responsibility and precautions, is essential. These precautions include:

- Maintain defensible space (0–5 ft.). Use noncombustible materials such as gravel, brick, or concrete in this critical area adjacent to your home.
- Reduce siding risks. Maintain 6 in. ground-to-siding clearance and consider noncombustible siding.
- Clean debris from roof. Regularly remove debris from your roof since debris can be ignited by wind-blown embers.
- Use a Class A roof covering. Class A fire-rated roofing products offer the best protection for homes.
- Clean out gutters regularly. Keep debris out of gutters since debris can be ignited by wind-blown embers. If used, gutter covers should be noncombustible.

- Reduce fence risks. Burning fencing can generate embers and cause direct flame contact with your home. Use noncombustible fences and gates.
- Keep embers out of eaves and vents. Use 1/8 in. mesh to cover vents, and box-in open eaves to create a soffit eave.
- Protect windows. Use multi-pane, tempered glass windows, and close them when a wildfire threatens.
- Reduce deck risks. At a minimum, use deck boards that comply with California requirements for new construction in wildfire-prone areas, remove combustibles under deck, and maintain effective defensible space.
- Maintain defensible space (5–30 ft.). Remove shrubs under trees, prune branches that overhang your roof, thin trees, and remove dead vegetation. Move trailers/RVs and storage sheds from area or build defensible space around these items.

Current projects include:

- Defensible Space Inspections are being conducted by San Diego County Fire/CAL FIRE with noncompliance ultimately resulting in forced abatement by the County of San Diego.
- The Julian Fire Safe Council has been provided a grant to develop a Fire Safe educational display for the community.
- The Sunrise Fuel Break is an interagency fuel break supported by BLM and CAL FIRE.

C. Future Projects

The Julian FSC has designated the following hazard reduction priorities moving into the future:

- Support residents in the clearing of fuel hazards around structures.
- Remove all dead, dying, and diseased trees within 80 ft. of either side of evacuation corridors.
- Remove all dead, dying, and diseased trees in areas such as Whispering Pines, Pine Hills, and Kentwood deemed to have a significant fuel load.
- Map all roads, road markers, and water sources in the communities.
- Work with local citizens and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), to extend the defensible space of the Sunrise Fire Break.

Section V: Defensible Space



Creating a buffer between buildings and the grass, trees, shrubs and other wildland areas surrounding it are essential to improving their chance of survival. This section looks at efforts to build this key layer of protection.

A. Completed Projects

N/A

B. Priorities

Fuel Reduction for High-Risk/Unburned Areas of our FSC:

The Julian Fire Safe Council offers no-cost or cost-shared fuel reduction services to targeted communities. The communities selected for the program are determined at the grant funders' request with an emphasis on high or extreme risk and unburned areas. All projects will be subject to environmental review requirements as appropriate to the individual project; work will be conducted according to grant requirements. The program includes all forms of vegetation reduction:

- Chipping: a chipping service offered to qualified residents in targeted communities.
- Hand removal of vegetation: defensible space service offered to low income seniors, disabled residents, and other at-risk populations.
- Fuel breaks: conducted in concert with lead agencies only.
- Other landscaping changes as identified to optimize benefits of defensible space and provide maximum protection to residents from wildfires.
- Providing long-term vegetation maintenance through regular chipping and vegetation management programs.

These recommendations include:

- Using fire-resistant materials in the building of houses, especially roofs.
- Removing flammable materials such as firewood and woody debris from directly adjacent to the house.
- Thinning dense groups of trees within 200 ft. of the house.
- Pruning lower limbs from trees near the house.
- Mowing grasses, raking needle litter, and pruning ornamental shrubs; and
- Cleaning roofs and gutters of dead branches, leaves, and needles.

Fire suppression effectiveness in real-time situations is unpredictable; therefore, structure survival depends strongly on structural hardening. Individual properties and houses need to be treated so that they may withstand fire if firefighters are unable to reach the houses during the fire; also, so that firefighters have better increased success in protecting the house if they do reach it.

In summary, protecting houses from wildfire requires treating the house itself and the immediate surrounding area. This treatment does not necessarily require the removal of

trees, and certainly not all trees, but does involve cleanup of the area. Proper treatment will provide protection from crown fires, surface fires, and firebrands. Treating the property surrounding a house not only allows firefighters to defend the home more easily and safely, but also increases the chance that the house can survive wildfire on its own.

To save our homes, it is mandatory to clear 100 ft. This means that all fire fuel, including dead trees within a 50 ft. radius, need to be cleared out another 50 to 100 ft. We would prefer (and encourage), in the more rural areas around Julian to clear up to 200 ft. The fire fuel and dead trees need to be removed, and tree limbs cut 8-10 ft. from the ground on mature trees. This creates a defensible space around our homes.

Defensible Space – Current work

The Julian FSC participates in the following activities to increase defensible space:

The most effective step is to assure adequate clearance between structures and flammable vegetation. Such clearance would reduce the potential for flames of a crown fire to reach the structure. It would also reduce the potential for firebrands to ignite the house or set significant fires near the house. Multiple researchers and agencies have identified the necessary precautions that individual landowners and homeowners must take to protect their houses and properties. Recommendations generally apply to the house and adjacent vegetation, and an area up to a 200-ft. radius around the home.

- Chipping: a chipping service offered to qualified residents in targeted communities.
- Hand removal of vegetation: defensible space service offered to low income seniors, disabled residents, and other at-risk populations.
- Fuel breaks: conducted in concert with lead agencies only.
- Other landscaping changes as identified to optimize benefits of defensible space and provide maximum protection to residents from wildfires.
- Providing long-term vegetation maintenance through regular chipping and vegetation management programs.

C. Future Projects

The Julian FSC is planning to focus resources and efforts on several future projects, including:

- To reduce fuel loading, it is necessary for landowners to continually maintain their defensible space, either by manual or mechanical methods.
- Controlled burning may be a possible alternative in the Julian area by fire authorities.
- The Fire Safety and Fuels Reduction project will continue to reduce the number of dead and dying trees.
- The reduction of hazardous fuel accumulation will be accomplished through voluntary and enforced compliance with the San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code.
- Clearing ingress and egress routes are vital to a community's survival.

Section VI: Fuels Treatment



Fuels are combustible materials such as grasses, leaves, plants, shrubs and trees that feed flames. This section describes efforts to treat and manage these materials in the community.

A. Completed Projects

Julian is a historical town. It is estimated that some parts of the Julian area have not burned in quite some time. Years of drought and destructive Bark Beetle activity have wreaked havoc on the health of our forests and open spaces. Foresters estimate that in some areas, many of the pine trees are dead or dying. This means many areas still face extreme fire danger. Our local strategy is based on personal and community property protection.

Any strategy for effectively reducing the loss of personal property in a wildfire area must initially focus on residential fire resistance. Firebrands are an extremely important source of ignition on and adjacent to a structure. Vegetation management needs to start from the inside out. Vegetation management adjacent to the structure would prevent ignitions from flame exposure; but vegetation management away from the structure would not affect ignition from flame exposure and would not significantly reduce ignitions from firebrands. Based on past wildfire experience, roof flammability greatly influences home loss.

B. Priorities

Focus on safety, starting with meeting with representatives from USFS, BLM, Harrison Park Fire Safe Council, Cuyamaca Woods Fire Safe Council, Wynola Fire Safe Council and Julian Fire Safe Council to develop plan for neighborhood chipping/fuel reduction. The following are priorities:

- Chipping projects
- Roadside fuels reduction
- Community Fuel breaks

C. Future Projects

Fuel Breaks, proposed and new in the community, include:

- Coleman Creek Fuel Break between Farmers Road and Pine Hills Road
- Wynola West Fuel Break
- Kentwood Extension Fuel Break

Section VII: Evacuation Planning



Identifying key corridors in and out of a community -- as well as temporary safe refuge areas -- is essential to being prepared for evacuation. This section provides an overview of the PACE system (primary, alternate, contingency and emergency) used to plan ahead.

Evacuation planning is a dynamic process subject to the nuances of each community. Below is an overview of the Julian community's key entrances and exits, designated evacuation corridors, and Temporary Safe Refuge Areas. This section also addresses completed projects, priorities and future projects that relate to evacuation planning. A Julian Evacuation Map is included in Appendix B as Figure 4.

A. Overview of Ingress and Egress

Highway 78 is primarily a two (2) lane (one in each direction) paved highway mostly positioned in an East/West direction. (Some portions have turnouts for passing)

Highway 79 is primarily a two (2) lane (one in each direction) paved highway mostly positioned in a North/South direction. (Some portions have turnouts for passing).

Pine Hills Road is primarily a narrow and windy two (2) lane (one in each direction) paved road mostly positioned in a North/South direction.

Farmer Road is primarily a narrow and windy two (2) lane (one in each direction) paved road mostly positioned in a North/South direction.

Wynola Road is a narrow and tight two (2) lane (one in each direction) paved road mostly positioned in an East/West direction.

Boulder Creek Road is a narrow, twisty two (2) lane (one in each direction) paved road mostly positioned in a North/South direction. Some pullouts exist.

Engineers Road is a two (2) lane (one in each direction) paved road primarily positioned in an East/West direction.

B. Designated Evacuation Corridors and Temporary Safe Refuge Area(s)

Using the PACE system, the Julian community has these options designated for use during emergencies (see Appendix B for maps)

Primary: Highway 78 or 79, away from danger

Alternate: Pine Hills, Engineers, Boulder Creek, Wynola, and Farmer roads

Contingency: None

Emergency: TSRAs (Jess Martin County Park, Julian Union High School, Julian Elementary School, baseball fields, Williams Ranch gravel pit, Menghini Winery parking area, Volcan Mtn VOR and Volcan Microwave Site)

C. Completed Projects

- Roadside brush clearing by the responsible agency
- Education on TSRAs and their use during an evacuation process
- This FSC supports the Red Cross when it operates evacuation shelters during wildfires, when evacuation orders are in place

D. Priorities

The Julian Fire Safe Council's priorities include:

- Maintaining evacuation access for residents and visitors to the Julian community. One way to do this is by further developing secondary routes to evacuation corridors.
- As a Fire Safe Council, we recommend that everyone prepares for an emergency by gathering necessary supplies ahead of time and practicing your family disaster plan. For most of us, pets are part of our family, so we need an emergency plan to protect them as well. Coordinate your plan with assistance and recommendations from San Diego County Animal Services, County Animal Rescue Team (CART), and Disaster Animal Response Team (DART) programs.

E. Future Projects

Many members of our FSC are also volunteers with other community volunteer groups. The following are future priorities for the Julian FSC to work cooperatively and in a unified effort to serve all community members:

- **Work with animal and pet service groups:** Our Fire Safe Council supports Animal and Pet education, preparedness and evacuation programs utilizing guidance from San Diego County Animal Services and their staff. Website: https://www.sddac.com/content/sdc/das/adopt/care/pet_disaster_plan.html
- **Work on Community Neighbors Helping Neighbors, NET:** Our Fire Safe Council supports CERT Neighborhood Evacuation Teams, Community Volunteers assisting in Education, Planning and Evacuation preparedness for neighbors, seniors and elderly and homebound residents, community members with access and functional needs, and children.
- **Support the San Diego County Sheriff's Senior Patrol and associated programs, You Are Not Alone (YANA) and other senior programs** to better serve our community preparedness efforts.
- **Promote evacuation messaging and education, including CAL FIRE's Ready Set Go! Program.** Planning and anticipating evacuation options will provide the best chance of surviving a wildfire.

In your home:

- Stay calm and keep your family together.
- Call 911 to advise officials.
- Save and have a water supply ready (Fill sinks and tubs with cold water).
- Keep doors and windows closed but unlocked.
- Stay inside your house, away from exterior walls and windows.

In your car:

- Stay calm and park away from vegetation.
- Call 911 to advise officials.
- Close all windows and vents.
- Cover mouth with dry cloth to protect airway.

- Cover yourself with a wool blanket or jacket.
- Lay on vehicle floor and stay in the car until the fire passes.

On foot:

- Stay calm and find an area clear of vegetation, a ditch, or a depression on level ground.
- Call 911 to advise officials.
- Lay face down and cover up your body.
- Cover mouth with a dry cloth to protect airway.

Call 911 for all emergencies or if you cannot self-evacuate.

Report new fires. If you are elderly, infirm, and physically unable to assist yourself and cannot evacuate yourself, notify 911. Preplanning for evacuation should include friends, family and neighbors who can assist you during an emergency. If you cannot self-evacuate, call 911.

Section VIII: Other Mitigation & Preparedness Projects



There are countless ways that communities can act ahead of wildfires to protect themselves. This section details additional past, current and future efforts underway not previously mentioned.

A. Completed Projects

The following are other mitigation and preparedness projects completed by the Julian Fire Safe Council:

- Amateur Radio Program: In collaboration with the Community Based Amateur Radio groups, we support a liaison, education, and support for communications alternatives.
- Community Clean-Up Days: Working with both private companies and County recycling staff to assist our community with yard waste and debris removal.
- Reflective Address Signs: Provide community members with highly visible reflective address signs that meet current requirements.
- Smoke Alarm Program: In collaboration with the Red Cross, Burn Institute, and San Diego County Fire, we offer all residents a free smoke alarm, including installation.
- Power Outage Support Program: In collaboration with SDG&E, we offer all residents education and support during planned and unplanned power outages.

B. Priorities

- Inspirational education for fire safe and emergency preparedness for our citizens, visitors, and outreach.

C. Future Projects

- Authorized FSC Programs: In collaboration San Diego County Fire/CAL FIRE and County Office of Emergency Services (OES).
- Grant Support: Work with homeowners, property owners to assist with funding grants for our FSC projects.
- Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Workshops: Host and coordinate support for community education for WUI workshops in and around our community.
- Animal Support Program: In collaboration with the San Diego County Animal Services, offer education and assistance for Pet and Animal preparedness and evacuation.
- Senior and Elderly support: In collaboration with the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, San Diego County Fire, and HHSA groups.
- Residential Knox Box Program: In collaboration with San Diego County Fire, offer all residents a home Knox Box, including installation.

Section IX: Signatures



This plan must be approved by the following key parties: the local Fire Safe Council president, chief of the primary responding fire agency and chair of the CWPP review committee. This section includes these signoffs.

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan as developed for Julian Fire Safe Council:

- Was collaboratively developed and meets the intent of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) in emphasizing the need for agencies to work collaboratively with communities in developing hazardous fuel reduction projects, and places priority on treatment areas identified by communities themselves in a CWPP. Interested parties and federal land management agencies in the vicinity of this CWPP have been consulted.
- Identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will protect areas within this CWPP.
- Recommends measures to reduce ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.
- Is intended for use as a planning and assessment tool only, utilizing a compilation of community issues/goals and projected fire mitigation strategies. The CWPP is not to be construed as indicative of project “activity” as defined under the “Community Guide to the California Environmental Quality Act, Chapter Three, Projects Subject to CEQA.” Per the Community Guide, Section 3.1.1, “CEQA only applies to public agency decisions to approve, or actions to carry out, a discretionary project.” Any actual project activities meeting this definition of project activity and undertaken by the CWPP participants or agencies listed shall meet with local, state, and federal environmental compliance requirements.
- Assists and encourages compliance with current county and state fire code standards.

Johnny Hake _____

3/24/2020

President of Fire Safe Council submitting this CWPP

Date

Participating State, Local fire agency representatives (add or delete as required):



Jeffrey Windham (Aug 23, 2020 17:50 PDT)

Aug 23, 2020

Agency name
Jeff Windham, BC

Date

Signatures page 2

This CWPP was reviewed and recommended for approval by the San Diego Community Wildfire Protection Plan Review Committee as demonstrated by the signature below.



5/12/2020

Chair of CWPP Review Committee

Don Butz

Chief, Lakeside Fire Protection District

President, Fire Safe Council of San Diego County

Date

The CAL FIRE Unit Chief has final signing authority on CWPPs in San Diego County. The signature below attests that the standards listed in the section above and the content of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan are proposed to be met and mutually accepted:



Tony Mecham (Aug 24, 2020 09:26 PDT)

Aug 24, 2020

**STATE AGENCY
(authorizing entity — required for finalization)**

Date

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

San Diego Unit

Tony Mecham, Unit Chief

Section X: Appendices



This section includes important additional information that complements other portions of the plan.

Appendix A: Meeting Tracking Documents

This CWPP was developed for the community of Julian, through a series of community meetings.

Meeting Tracking Document

Julian Fire Safe Council Members contributing to this document:

Diane Hake
Johnny Hake
Jim Birdsell
Gary Darnell
Larry Oblinger
Robert Beer
Joe Connelly
Nancy Tabachki
Neil Tabachki
Barry McDermot
Brian Denny
Okie McNatt
Buddy Siefert
Steve Thornburg
Pat Thornburg

Fire Representatives:

Battalion Chief Jeff Windham, CAL FIRE
Battalion Chief Tim Grey, US Forest Service, Palomar District
Fire Captain Rex Hambly, BLM
Community Liaison Bob Uribe, San Diego County Fire

Meeting Dates:

Nov. 4, 2019 - Fire Safe Council CWPP Workshop Meeting, Lakeside offices

Nov. 15, 2019 - Julian FSC, CAL FIRE BC planning meeting

Nov. 18, 2019 - Initial CWPP planning meeting, BLM, other FSCs, Julian Library

Dec. 10, 2019 - Community discussion on new CWPP update, Julian Town Hall

Jan. 23, 2020 - Follow up, update document meeting CWPP, Julian fire classroom v.3

Jan. 29, 2020 - CWPP clean-up, review. Station 50, Julian v.4

Appendix B: Maps

Figure 1: Area Communities Map

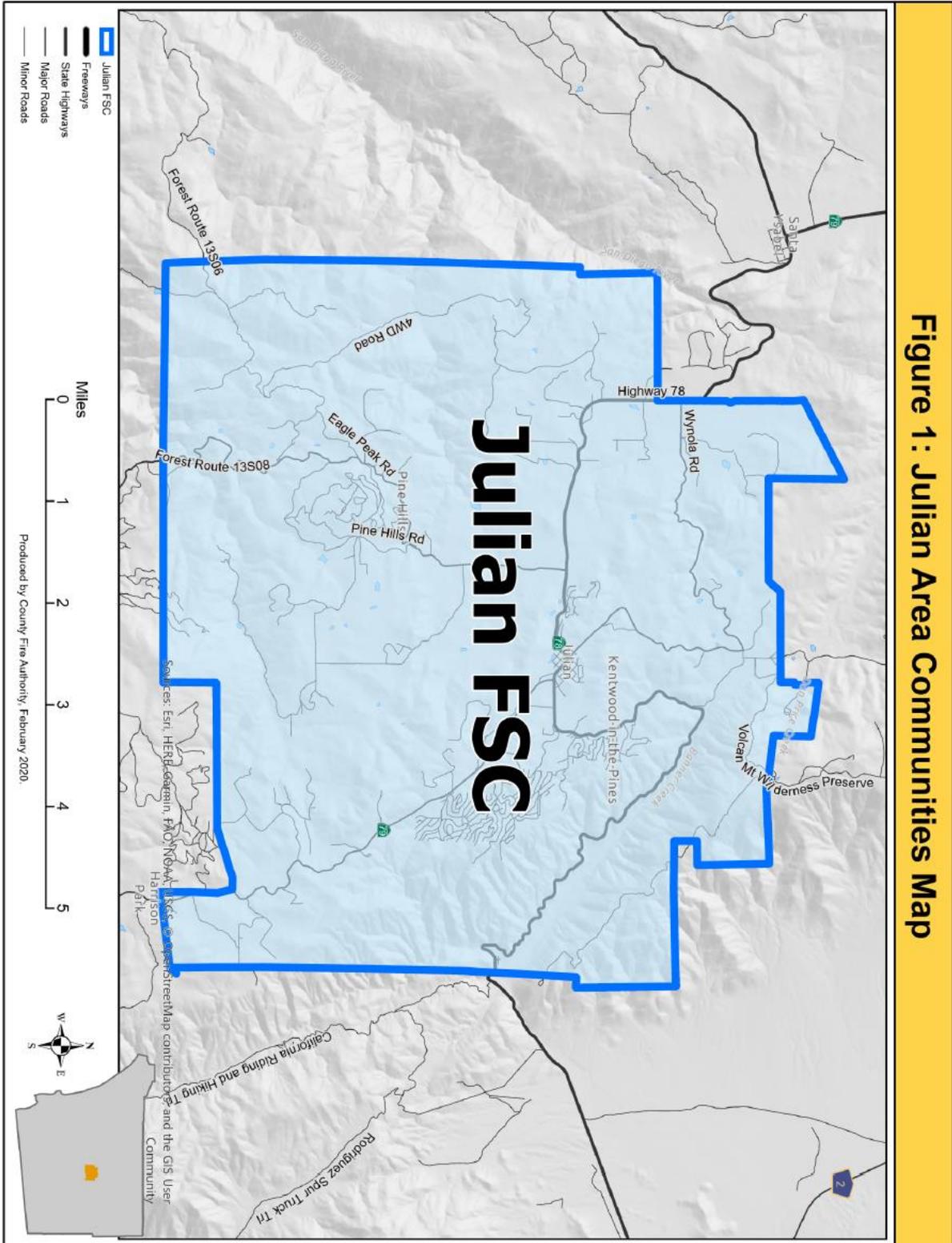


Figure 1: Julian Area Communities Map

Figure 2: Fire Hazard Severity Map

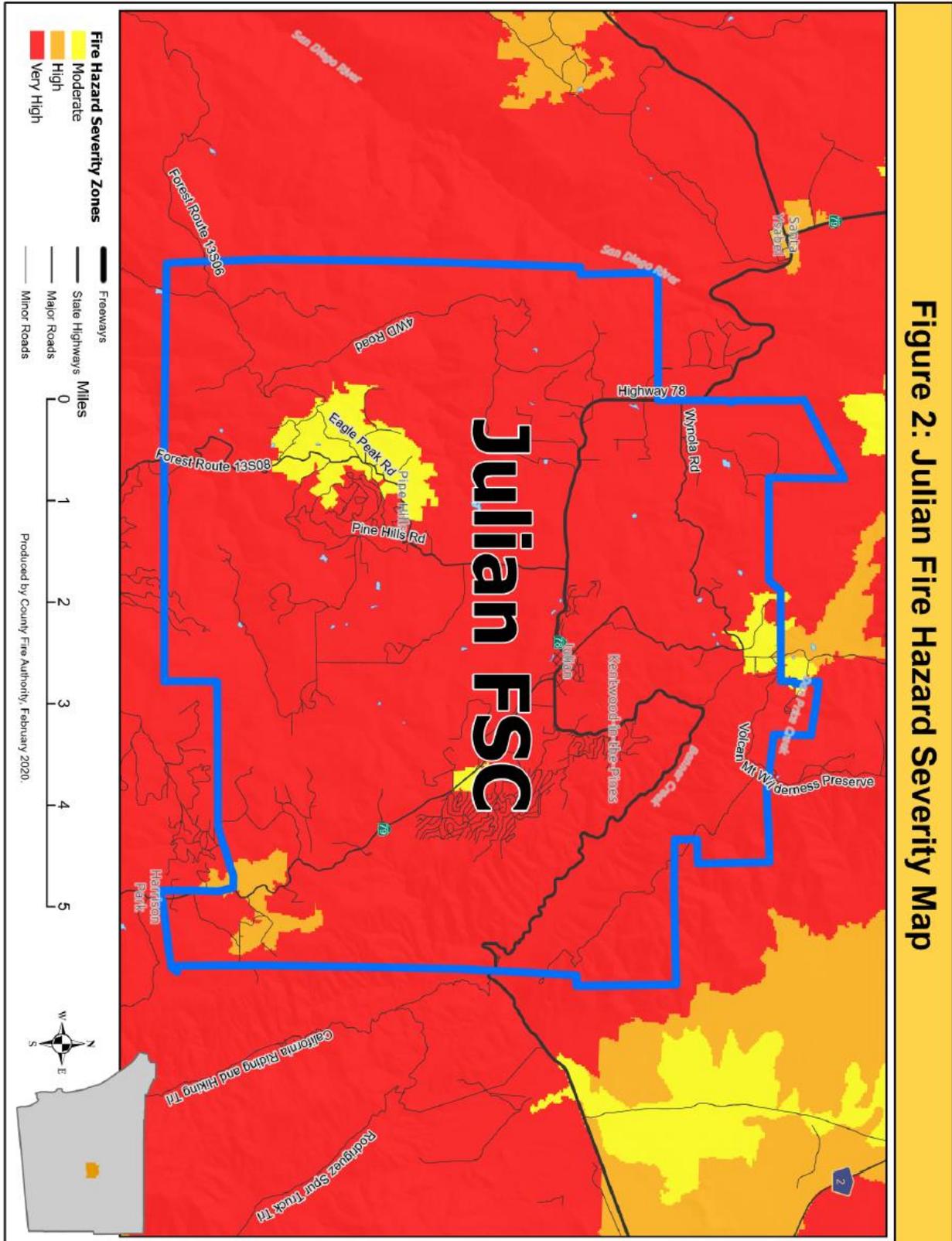


Figure 2: Julian Fire Hazard Severity Map

Figure 3: Fire History 1910-2010 (CDF FRAP)

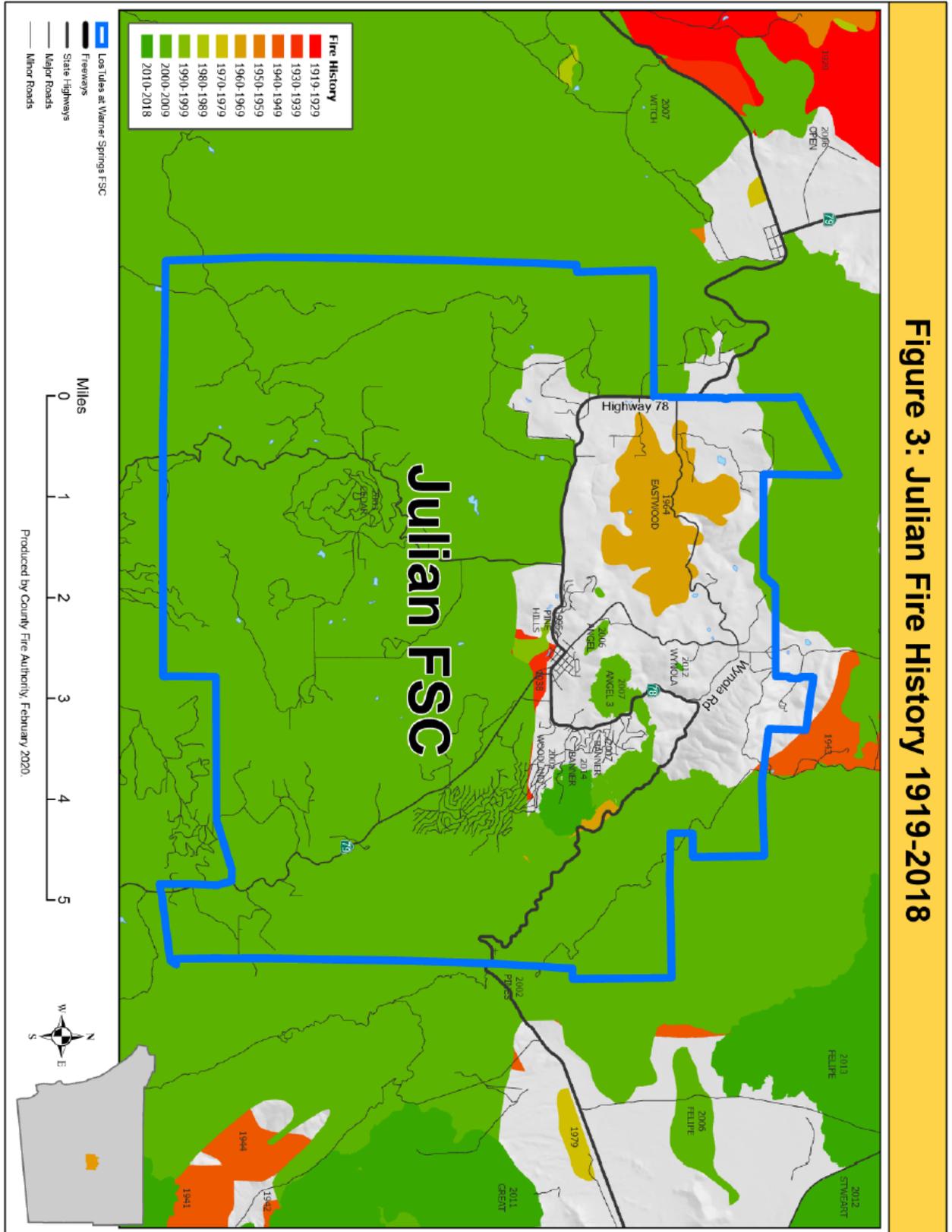
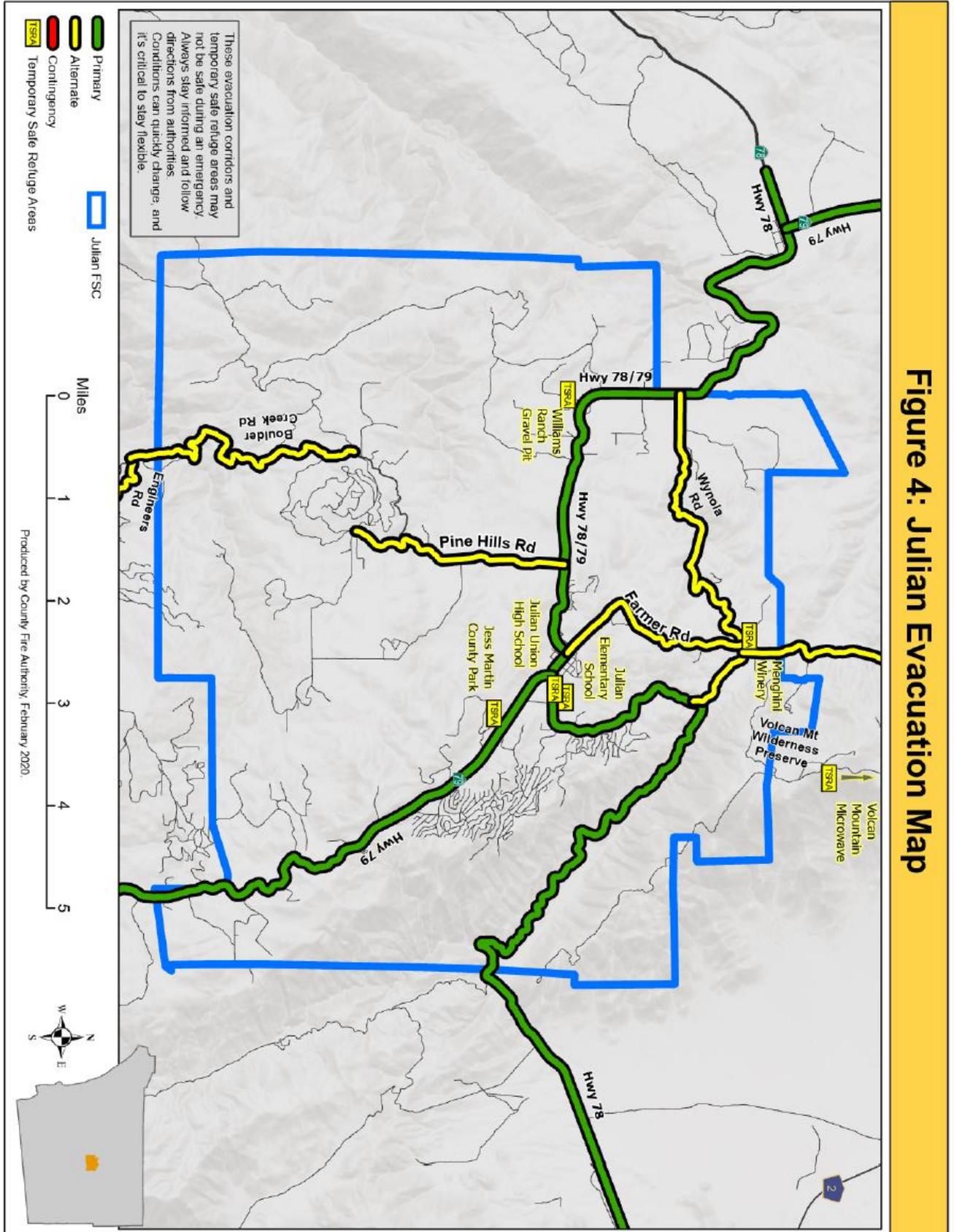


Figure 3: Julian Fire History 1919-2018

Figure 4: Evacuation Map



Appendix C: 1st Amendment (as applicable)

Community Wildfire Protection Plan Amendment

**For
*(Community)***

Date Amendment Submitted: _____

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Appendix D: 2nd Amendment (as applicable)

Community Wildfire Protection Plan Amendment
For
(Community)

Date Amendment Submitted: _____

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